Comparision of Existing Queuing Policies and Procedures Across US Regions as of December 31, 2002

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	**Instructions:** The source of these questions is Panel 1 Discussion Topic B of the January 10, 2003 Conference Notice. Responses should be complete and concise. Please use the following, as appropriate: N = Never, S = Seldom, F = Frequently, A = Always.						
2		**PacifiCorp**	**PJM**	**ISO NE**	**Entergy**	**CAISO***	**MISO**
3	**Indicate below the rules that govern your queue.**						
4	Use initial scoping meeting? (N, S, F, or A)	F	F	F	S, Most interconnection study request information is sufficient on the face of the application. Occaisionally, orientation and scoping meetings were held with customers if necessary.	N	A
5	Is deposit required with application to get into queue? (N, S, F, or A)	N	F (not required for projects under 10MW)	N (application fee, not deposit)	A	A	A
6	How much deposit required to get into the queue?	$0	$10,000	$1,000 application fee	$10k for feasibility stage, $60k-80k for detailed stage, both refundable after actual costs deducted.	$10,000	5K/10K
7	Queue status is re-evaluated regularly. (i.e., every 3 mos., 6 mos., ???) (N, S, F, or A)	A	A	F	The queue position never changes, projects must continually make process commitments (authorize the	A	1 Mo/A
8	Milestones required to be specified in interconnection request for getting into queue? (N, S, F, or A)	A	A	N	N. No external milestones (such as site control, etc.) are required.	A	*N*
9	What critical milestones must be met to retain queue position?	Refer Exhibit A	Site control, initial air permit application, evidence of fuel supply and water supply, necessary permits, memo of understanding for major equipment acquisition	Site control; must maintain progress through studies:SIS, FS, IA	Projects must make appropriate process commitments (authorize the next study phase, etc.) within prescribed time periods.		Meet R2/R3/R4 Timelines
10	*Missed milestone leads to immediate loss of queue position. (N, S, F, or A)*	F	A	A	F. Reasonable extensions could be granted for justifiable reasons. Otherwise, projects not meeting commitment dates are cancelled.	A	A
11	*Specific definition of "material modification" used? (N, S, F, or A)*	A	N	N	F. The definition of a material modification ("significant change") was specifically defined, with some room for consideration of the specific circumstances.	N	A

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12	*If so, how is "material modification" defined?*	Rating-MW	N/A	If, as a result of the modification, the time it takes to perform, or the effort required in order to undertake the study or any other ongoing studies is significantly prolonged or affected.	F. A change of MW output of 10% or 50MW (whichever was smaller) was automatically considered a significant change. Smaller MW changes could also be considered significant, depending on the circumstances and the engineering judgement of the Transmission Planning Manager. A change in location past the first substation was automatically considered a significant change.	NA	Change adversely impacting lower queue project
13	Site control required? (N, S, F, or A)	N	A	A	N.	N	N
14	*If so, what constitutes site control and when would it have to be demonstrated?*		Ownership or exclusive option	Continually obligated to demonstrate ownership or option to buy or lease, required at time of application	n/a	NA	
15	When must points of interconnection be identified? (i.e. in interconnection request or in the agreement)	Request	Request	Interconnection arrangement is determined by the SIS, however the nearest or most likely point	Point of interconnection must be specified at the time of the initial application.	On submittal of IA	IA
16	Third-party contractors used to perform interconnection studies? (N, S, F, or A)	S	N	A (under direction of ISO)	F. The large influx of interconnection requests required Entergy to use third-party contractors for almost all studies. As the number of requests taper off, more studies will be done in house. Entergy does not alow a generator to perform its own study.	S	F
17	Agreement allows generator to sell/transfer queue position to other entities? (N, S, F, or A)	A	A	N (Project may be sold, but not queue position)	A., provided the circumstances of the interconnection (MW output, location, etc.) did not change.	Does not state	*N if different project; A if sameproject*
18	How does queue position determine entitlements to financial transmission rights or other property rights?	N	FTRs are based on cost responsibility for upgrades, capacity rights are based on successful completion of process	A FTR/ARR/ Qualified Upgrade awards are based on incremental transfer capability determined consistent with a project's queue position	Not related. Queue position determines the order of study, not the allocation of upgrade costs or other rights.	Does not address this	*Does Not*
19	Queue position is determined based on date and time stamp of interconnection request? (N, S, F, or A)	A	A (date)	A	A.	F	A

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20	What events trigger a change in queue position or removal from the queue?	Not meeting Deadlines	There are no changes of queue position - removal is based on a failure to meet a milestone or a requirement of the process	A Material Modification, failure to provide data, or failure of generators to meet a milestone	Queue position never changes. A project is removed from the queue if the customer requests that it be cancelled or if the customer fails, without reasonable justification, to meet process commitment timelines.	Failure to meet deadlines for executing agreements, meet data adequacy requirements, or obtaining a facility license	Missed Milestones in Q9 or Project Withdraws
21	When or how is a project deemed "inactive?"	Not meeting Deadlines	When project fails to meet a milestone or a requirement of the process	No such status	A project is considered "inactive" (removed from the queue, "cancelled") if the customer requests that it be cancelled or if the customer fails, without reasonable justification, to meet process commitment timelines.	Projects deemed withdrawn when they fail to meet process deadlines (or declare themselves inactive).	When withdrawn or in-service
22	*How are inactive projects treated?*	Periodic Review	Removed from queue	A project failing to meet a milestone is eliminated from the queue (Note: there are certainly projects, however, that are pursuing "slow" movement)	Once a project is cancelled or becomes inactive, it must be re-submitted to the back of the queue for any further processing.	Queue position of withdrawn generators is lost and remaining projects advance in queue. Queue position of suspended generators is lost but they may be re-queued if they subsequently satisfy the data adequacy or licensing requirements.	As if not in Queue

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23	How does a change in status of a higher queued generator affect a lower queued generator (i.e., the higher queued generator is eliminated from the queue or its place in the queue is changed)	Next in line replaces higher	May Affect Network Upgrades Required And/Or Cost Responsibility For Upgrades	A lower queued project may need restudy if it was not studied without any higher queued resource that withdraws. Subordinate status is available which allows lower queued projects, at their risk, to either not include or to specify assumptions regarding higher queued projects.	Since the position in the study queue conveys no cost allocation rights or obligations, and since generators are not put into the study model until they sign Interconnection Agreements, the removal of a higher queued generator has no impact on a lower queued generator.	Higher positioned generators are removed and lower positioned generators move up incrementally. If a higher positioned generator is withdrawn or suspended, it is responsible for the costs of re-study of lower positioned generators (if necessary).	Lower Queued Project - Review, Restudied and Reassigned Upgrades
24	Is there currently information publicly available regarding the status of projects in the queue?	N	Yes	Yes	Yes.	Yes	Yes
25	*Specify where (i.e., OASIS, Web site)*	Confidential	OASIS directs to PJM web site	Website at: www.iso-ne.com	OASIS: http://oasis.e-terrasolutions.com/documents/EES/Int_Studies.pdf	Web site	Both
26	Are interconnection requests studies being conducted on a first-come, first served basis, on a clustered (time or geographically) basis, or both, and why?	First serve basis	Both, based on queue position (cost responsibility), and close electrical proximity (expedite analysis)	A First-come first served with priority placed on projects with significant construction in progress or with potential to mitigate unacceptable system reliability. Concurrent studies pursued where there is no interdependence. Process developed with New England stakeholders, preference of majority of generation sector.	First come, first served basis. Time clustering (batch processing) adds an unneccesary element of delay in the process. Location clustering reqires the transmission provider to make assumptions that all applicants will be built (even though none have yet committed). This assumption creates innacuracies in the study results.	First come-first served	FCFS
27							
28	* The rules currently in effect under the CA ISO queue.						